

AN EXACT
RELATION
OF THE
ENTERTAINMENT

Of His Most Sacred Majesty

WILLIAM III.

KING of *England,*
Scotland, France and Ireland;

Hereditary Stadtholder of
the *United Netherlands, &c.*

At the HAGUE.

Giving a particular Description of His
MAJESTY's Entry there, *Jan. 26. 1691.*
And of the several Triumphant Arches,
Pyramids, Pictures, &c. with the In-
scriptions and Devices.

*Illustrated with Copper Plates of the whole Solemnity,
exactly drawn from the Original.*

By an English Gentleman.

L O N D O N:

Printed, and to be Sold by *Randal Taylor*
near *Stationers-Hall. 1691.*

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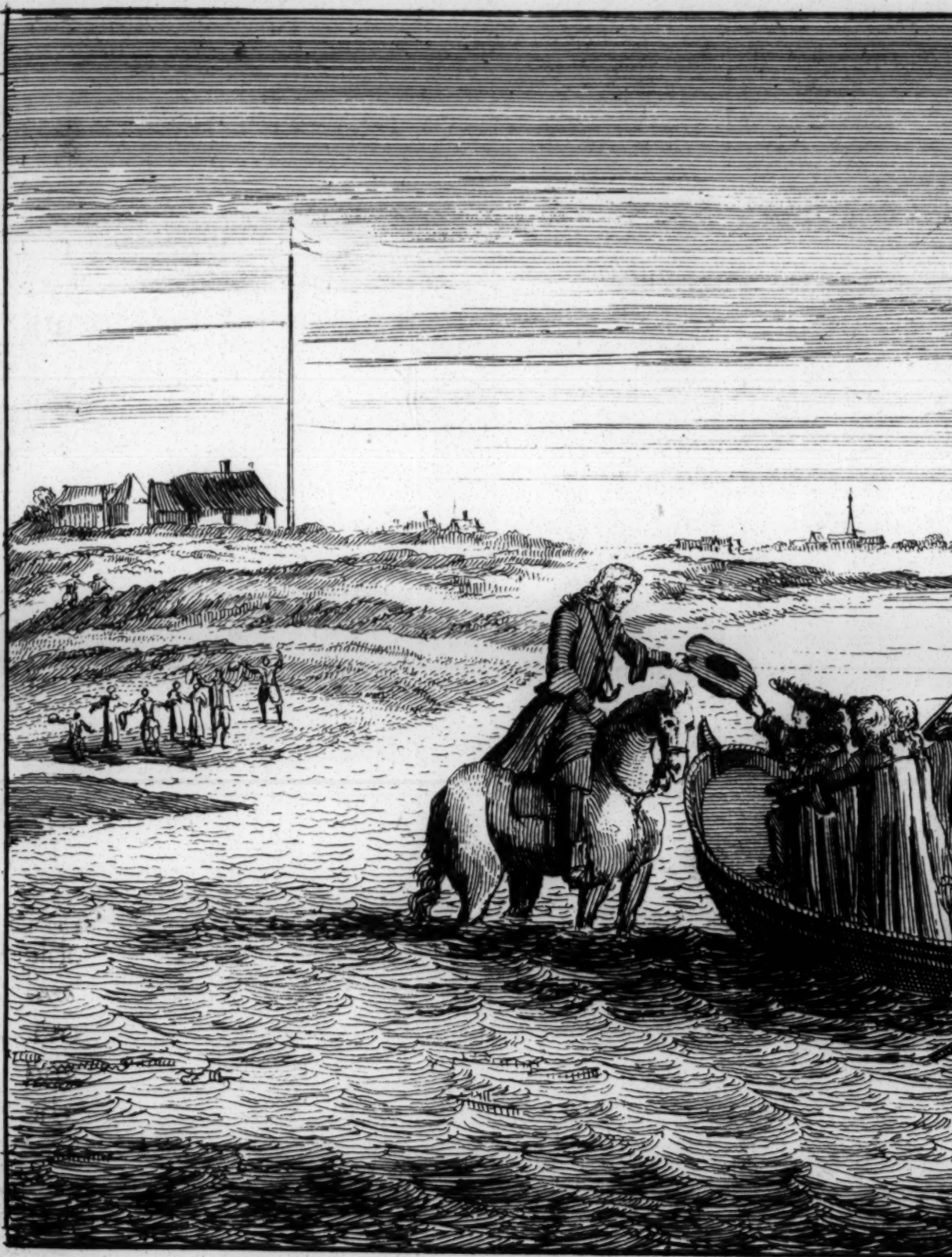
WILLIAM III.

At the *HAGUE*.

HIS Majesty being earnestly Entreated by the States of *Holland*, and the Confederate Princes in *Germany*, &c. to meet at a General Congress, to be held at the *Hague*, in order to Concert matters for the next Campaign, was pleased to Condescend to their Request, and hazard His Royal Person by Sea, (though in the depth of Winter) His Noble Zeal for the Good of us in particular, and *Europe* in general, surmounting all those Difficulties: Whereupon he accordingly took Shipping

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on the Sixteenth of *January* 169^r. in a Yacht, then lying at *Gravesend*, and set Sail that Afternoon, being attended by divers Yachts and Men of War, and a Noble Retinue of Persons of the best Quality; but by Reason of the very thick Mists, and consequently little Wind, was four days before he could make the Coast of *Holland*; yet, at last, when he arrived within two or three Leagues of *Goree*, His Majesty ventured to go a Shoar in the Boat, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Portland*, and my Lord *Overkirke*, &c. and another Boat, but most unfortunately there fell so thick a Fog, and the Ice surrounded them so closely, that neither could they make the Shoar, nor get back to the Ship, but were forc'd to lie still for two and twenty Hours, enduring the most bitter Cold, and without (almost) hopes of ever getting alive on Shoar: All which, His Majesty bore with His wanted Magnanimity and Courage, and when one of the Boat-men too freely expressed his Fear of Death, he reprov'd him with this Noble saying, *What are you afraid to Die in my Company.* But it pleas'd the Almighty Providence, at length to dissipate the Mist, and Conduct His Royal Majesty safely to the Shoar, and on the 21st of *January*, about half an hour after Ten, landed at the *Orange Polder*, at the Mouth of the *Maese*, a little below *Maseland-Sluyce*, but by the long continuance





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tinuance in the Cold, was so Benumbed, that he could hardly either stand or Speak. From hence His Majesty went immediately to the House of the Heer Van *Rynenbergh*, where having refreshed Himself, and Dined, He hasted to *Hounslaerdyke*, where He was met, and Congratulated with all Demonstrations of Respects and Joy, by the Deputies of the States; as also by Prince *Casimir* of *Nassau*, Stadtholder of *Friezeland*, whom His Majesty received with all the Marks of the most tender Affection imaginable, Embracing and Kissing them with great Ardency. Prince *Nassau Sarbruggen*, the Count Van *Hocrn*, and divers other Persons of Quality, here likewise Congratulated His Majesties happy arrival, who were all most kindly received by His Majesty.

'Twas expected that the King would have lain here this Night, and so have entred the *Hague* by day light; but on the contrary, His extraordinary Desire of entring immediately upon Business, would not let Him give Himself so much as one Nights ease; And His Majesty, after a very short Refreshment here, departed for the *Hague*, attended with five or six Coaches with six Horses: In His own Coach accompanied Him the Earl of *Portland*, and the Lord *Overkirk*, arriving at the *Hague* about half an hour after five in the Evening; where (though he was not that Night expected) there wanted not the

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the general Acclamations of the People of all sorts, who run by His Coach, crying out, *Long Live King William, Welcom, Welcom, &c.* His Majesty Rode through the Triumphant Arches, Erected by the Lords of the *Hague*, and the Honourable the Lords Committee of the Council of *Holland*, (of which we shall give an exact Description in their proper Places) directly to the Court, where being arrived, and the Gates shut to keep out the extraordinary press of People, thirty peices of Cannon, which were planted upon the *Vyverberg*, were thrice discharged, Publick Thanksgivings were made in all the Churches, and the Bells rung with great Joy; and throughout the Town almost all the Houses were Illuminated with great numbers of Candles in their Windows, whilst all the People, Rich and Poor, Old and Young, made all Demonstrations of their inexpressible Joy for His Majesties most happy Arrival.

That Evening the Earl of *Berka*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, waited upon His Majesty, and was a long time in private with Him; and the next day several Members of the States, and divers Persons of Quality came to Compliment His Majesty, and Congratulate His Arrival.

The Ministers of the several Confederate Princes, who upon the Kings arrival had sent Expresses to their respective Masters, assembling

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assembling themselves in Congress; immediately after their breaking up, the Imperial, Spanish, and Brandenburg Envoys, came to wait upon His Majesty; as also the Council of State, and the Lords of the General Accounts, with all their Members, to Congratulate and Complement Him.

The King immediately applied Himself to the Affairs of State, and taking first into His Consideration the Sea Affairs, gave the Command of the Dutch Fleet to the Heer *Cornelius Van Tromp*, with the Title of Vice-Admiral of *Holland*, who gratefully accepted the same, and immediately beat up his Drums for Seamen, who flocked to him in great abundance. His Majesty gave also out Commissions for two Regiments of *Mariners* to be raised.

The Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who had waited some time at *Cleave*, as soon as he received advice of His Majesties arrival, set forward for the *Hague*.

In the mean time it was Desired, and Agreed to by His Majesty, That His Majesty would Please to Honour the *Hague* with a Publick Entry, on *Monday, January* the 26th; Whereupon the Trained Bands, and the Guards were ordered to be ready; And accordingly on *Monday*, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, His Majesty went out of the Town by the way of the *Vyverberg*, to the North-end, and from thence round

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round the Wall to the West-end, and so to the *Hounslaerdyke*, or *Loosduyn's*-bridge, where began the Triumph. Over this Bridge was Erected, by the Burghermasters of the *Hague*, a Triumphant Arch, the Figure whereof we have here Represented. Over the Arch in the Front, is a Man and a Woman standing at an Altar Sacrificing, with the Words, *Io Triumphe*. On the top of all stands the Statue of His Majesty, with a Staff in His right Hand, at the top of which is a Cypher of His Name, with a Crown. On the two Columns of the Arch, on one side are these Words,

*Ob Cives Servatos: For having preserved
his Country-men.*

*Ob Hostes Fugatos: For having destroyed
his Enemies.*

and on the other side,

*Restitutis Provinciis: The Provinces being
Restored.*

*Libertatis Regnis: The Kingdoms being
Delivered.*

Behind each Column is a small Oval, in one a Lawrel with this Word,

Victoria, Victory,

on the other a Palm, with the Word,

Clementia, Mercy.

Here His Majesty was received by the Magistrates of the *Hague*, who Complimented



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ted Him, and Congratulated His Arrival, the Pensionary *Vander Hoeck* being their Speaker, who humbly Thanked the King in the Name of the Magistrates and Burg-hers, for the Honour His Majesty was pleased to do them by His Presence, in a most Eloquent Oration.

From hence was a Lane made on each side by the Burghers in Arms, who appeared in very great Splendour, being most of them very richly clad, many having been at great Expence for their Equipage.

These Trained Bands consist of six Companies, of about two and three Hundred Men in each Company; they make in all about Fifteen Hunderd Men: These standing in their Order, reached all along the West-end, the great Market, the High Street, and so to the Court-yard.

All along this way, quite up to the Court, before the Houses and Stalls, were built Scaffolds, which were filled by a vast multitude of Spectators, who scrupled not to give an 100 Guilders in some places for the use of a Chamber during the Shew. The number of Spectators being the greatest that has ever been seen in the *Hague*; insomuch, that one would have judged all the Inhabitants of *Holland* to have been in this Town.

After the Pensionary had ended his Speech, and His Majesty kindly Thanked them, the Cavalcade proceeded. First went two very rich

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rich Coaches with six Horses, in which were divers Persons of Quality, next the Kings Life Guard, the Officers in extraordinary rich Equipage: After them a great number of Lacquees and Footmen all in the Kings Livery, and black Velvet Caps; after them came the Kings Pages, Gentlemen, and Servants on Horseback, in extraordinary rich Liveries. Then came His Majesty riding in a large, and very richly Gilt Coach, drawn by Six White Stone Horses, accompanied by the Lord *Overkirk* on the left Hand, and the Earls of *Monmouth* and *Scarborough* over-against him. On each side of the Coach the Switzers with their Halbards, in rich Livery Coats also, walked on Foot. The Provost General *Urck*, and the Heer *Roulas* Captain of the Switzers rid on Horseback immediately before the Kings Coach, and after it came about Twelve Coaches with Six Horses, wherein Rid the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earls of *Devonshire* and *Portland*, the Bishop of *London*, and several other English Noblemen; as also the chief Ministers of the Government, and the Magistrates of the *Hague*, besides these, were many Coaches with Four Horses.

The King as he passed along, was Saluted, and Complimented by divers Persons of Quality, which His Majesty returned with great Kindness, often looking out of the Coach, with great Satisfaction upon the People,

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People, who shouted with extraordinary Chearfulness, crying out, *Long Live the King our Stadtholder, &c.*

The Stadthouse, by which the King was to Ride, was Beautified with Seven very Noble Transparent Pictures; behind which they put Lights in the Evening, which were set off with Garlands of made Flowers: Above in the middle, was the King and Queen, and on each side of them another Picture; One of a Lion with this Motto,

Placidum venerantur, & horrent infestum:

They Worship him when he is Calm, and Dread him when he is Angry;

the other of an Unicorn, with this Motto,

Nihil passa Veneni: She can endure no Poison.

Underneath there are three other Pictures, one of a Crane sitting upon his Nest, clapping his Wings upon break of a Day, and Sun Rising, with this Motto,

Recreatur ab Ortus: He is refreshed by the Rising.

the other of an Atlas bearing the World upon his bending Shoulders, resting with his Breast upon a small Hill, with this Motto,

In te Domus inclinata recumbit: The leaning House rests on Thee.

The Third, a Crane standing on his Nest, and chattering upon the Rising of the Sun, with this Motto,

Vidit & Exaltavit: He saw it and was glad.

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In the Court of Justice by the side of the Stadthouse, a Pillar was Erected four Rows high, garnished with Coats of Arms; upon which towards Night they set great numbers of Flambeaux.

The Lords of the *Hague* raised also a Rich and a Glorious Triumphal Arch in Honour of this great Monarch, in the Market Place: This was done upon the Account of his having been Born there; which as they look upon to be one of the greatest Glories of the Place, and whereof hereafter they will have the greatest Reason to Boast, so they were desirous to shew what Sence they had of it, upon so very Glorious an occasion.

This is much the highest Arch of them all; without any Pillars, and on both sides are many Pictures done in light Colour; and just over the passage there are two others done upon Silk, and Transparent, so as that by Lights, which were set behind them in the Evening, they appeared very Gloriously.

At the top of all was placed a Sphear, and above that, *Fame* Sounding a Trumpet in a flying posture, and leading a *Pegasus*; with Trophies at each Corner.

Behind this Arch, towards the High-street, the Arms of the Emperor *Adolphus*, (who was Descended of the House of *Nassau*) were set up; and over them the Sixteen Quarters of His Majesties Arms: But those that managed



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naged this matter, not understanding it so well as they ought to have done, they have committed several Mistakes, which in the Graving I have altered: It is to no purpose to set down the particulars, which lie chiefly in the stating of the several Scutcheons, according to the precedency of the Kingdoms over which His Majesties Ancestors had the Governments, which though they are not generally taken notice of by ordinary Observers; yet, since upon such Solemnities, the curiousest and most inquisitive Men are always present, it was much to be Wished, that those Things had been more exactly regulated.

There were several Inscriptions round the Arch: On the Front above the Gate, and under the Arms of the *Hague*, was this,

Hic Incunabula Divum: Here was the Cradle of the Gods.

[*Incunabula* are properly the Swadling-Cloths in which new Born Infants are wrapt up.]

Above, beneath, and on both sides was Writ, *Nobilium primo, Ducum Maximo, Posthumo Gulielmo III. Cælitus dat.* To the chiefest of Noblemen, the greatest of Dukes, [or Generals, the word being ambiguous, coming after Noblemen] the Posthumous William III. given from Heaven.

And behind above the Pictures, *Victoriis, Trophæis, Fortissimo Imperatori, Destinato, Cautissimo Gubernatori,*

B

and

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and underneath at the bottom of the Arch,
*Quatuor Regnorum Regi, Fæderati Belgii
 Gubernatori, Gulielmo III. Virtute & Tri-
 umphis fulgenti, Grati Animi & Letitiæ
 publicæ Signum hoc erexit Haga Comitiss.*

i. e. *The Hague Erected this as a Testimony of her
 Gratitude, and of the publick Joy for the
 Victories and Trophies of William III.
 King of Four Kingdoms, Stadtholder of
 the United Provinces, equally Glorious
 for his Virtue and his Success.*

On each side of the Arch there are two
 Wings, which make a Semi-Circle; within
 each of which are Seven Pictures representing
 the Battels and Victories of the former Princes
 of Orange by Sea and Land; every Picture ha-
 ving an Inscription under it.

On the First, on the Right Hand, *Patientia
 læsa fit furor: Injured Patience turns to Rage:*
 intimating, that they had endured the Inso-
 lencies of the Spaniards as long as was possi-
 ble, and that at last they were forced to Rise.

On the Second, *Res poscit Opem, & Con-
 spirat Amice: The Matter needs help, and
 Prospers by Friendly Conference.*

On the Third, *Per Tela, per Undas: Througħ
 Weapons and Waves.*

On the Fourth, *Audentes Deus ipse juvat:*
God himself helps the daring.

On the Fifth, *Tantæ dedit Unio vires:*
Such Strength has Union given.

On

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On the Sixth, *Aquilas & Mænia cepit*: He took Standards and Cities.

On the Seventh, *Celsas superat virtute Carinas*: He Conquers tall Ships by his Valour.

On the first Picture of the left Hand, *Repetenda quiescunt Arma virum*: The Arms of the brave are at rest, hereafter to be resumed again.

On the Second, *Non uno Virtus contenta Triumpho*: Virtue not content with one Triumph.

On the Third, *Crescunt numero crescente Trophæa*: As the number encreases so do their Trophies too.

On the Fourth, *Cæforum replebant Funera Campos*: The Funerals of the Slain filled all the Fields.

On the Fifth, *Ultra Garamantas & Indos*: Beyond the furthestmost parts of the Earth.

On the Sixth, *Fortis Promissa Juventæ*: The promises of valiant Youth.

On the Seventh, *Deos in prælia confert*: He brings the Gods to Combat for him.

Between these Wings there are two Pyramids fixt upon Pedestals, each having a Picture in the Front: In that on the Right side, there is a Circle made up of Hearts, with this Inscription, *Hanc accipe Magne Coronam*: Great Hero accept this Crown.

In that on the Left side, there is an Altar with Incense, and this Inscription, *Thure tuo redolent Aræ*: The Altars yeild a fragrant Smell with thy Frankincense.

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These Pyramids have each of them before them three Transparent Pictures, containing Hieroglyphicks and Trophies of Victory; The Pyramids being covered on the sides with Green: On one of these Pyramids was set the Kings Picture; on the other the Queens, at full length: On that of the Kings was this Inscription, *Quis gratior ap- pulit Oris: What more acceptable Person ever touched our Coasts.* Upon the Queens, *Re- primit & Refigit: She Represses and Re-esta- blishes.*

Over the Wings, the Figures of the Four late Princes of Orange are set up; and under each some marks of Victory. Under *William the First, Patriæ Liberatori: To the Deliverer of his Country.* Under Prince *Mau- rice, Gloriæ Vindici: The Vindicator of our Glory:* Under *Frederick-Henry, Libertatis Assertori: The Assertor of our Liberty.* And under Prince *William the Second, Publicæ Felicitatis Statori: To the Establisher of the publick Happiness.*

The Triumphal Arch in the Court.

PAssing from hence to the High-street they met another Triumphal Arch, which represents a pleasant Building, Beautified on both sides with Pillars of red and white Marble, the Body of the Work being of black and white Marble; the Bases and Chapiters are gilt: It has two large Pictures before,
and

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and as many behind, Painted in lively Colours; those before, representing a Roman Field Battle and Sea Fight; those behind, one War, the other Peace: That of War has the World in a Flame, with several Figures, some Dead; others Living, make Justice lie down in Distress: That of Peace has a Globe, upon which stand Justice and Peace embracing one another, whilst *Pan* and his Companions make themselves Merry with the Fruits of the Earth. Over all in the middle of the Arch, on a Pedestal, stands the Statue of the King on Horseback, as big as the Life, and painted like Brass; on both sides of the Pedestal there is this Inscription, *Regi Triumphanti: To the Triumphant King.* Over his Head, which is adorned with Green, there are two Wreaths placed cross ways, and over them a Royal Crown and Scepter, and underneath a Cross.

On both sides of the Arch there are two Squares, wherein are set, both behind and before, transparent Pictures for the convenience of setting Lights behind in the Evening. On the outside of these Squares there was Painted a Cloudy Pillar, and a Pillar of Fire, with the Corners adorned with Green.

On the gilded Frize of the Arch there is this Inscription, *Soloque, Saloque, in reprimenda Tyrannide, & Restituenda Seculi Felicitate: By Land and by Sea, for repressing Ty-*

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ranny, and Restoring the Happiness of the Age. And on the sides of the aforesaid Frizes are these Words, *Heroibus Priori: To him who is above Heroes. Antiquis Majori: Greater than the Antients.*

On the sides of the Pedestal, on which stands the Kings Horse, there are two Suits of Armour gilt, and two cover'd with Silver, with a Plume of Feathers over them, besides other Marks of Triumph, as Shields, Standards, &c. Before is the King of England's Arms, and behind his Cypher.

At each end of the Arch there are two Wings, upon which on both sides there were several Histories Painted on white and black; as of *Hercules, Theseus, Phaëthon, Perseus* and *Andromeda*, with the Arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. Under all, quite round the Arch, there are these Words, *Scepтрis, Exercitibus, Classibus, Votis, Augusto, Armato, Parato, Recepto*; which ought to be Read thus, *Augusto Scepтрis, Armato Exercitibus, Parato Classibus, Recepto Votis: August by his Crowns, Defended by his Armies, Ready with his Fleet, Received with Acclamations.*

Within the Arch of either side, there are two Pictures; one of *Enrope*, to show its Glory, with a Bull on one side, and this Motto, *Eripe Raptori Miseram: Deliver the Miserable from her Ravisher.* The other, *Neptune*, carrying *Thetis* over the Sea, with this Motto, *Mea jura Tuere: Defend my Rights.* Over



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Over the Passage, is this Inscription, *Haga posuit Consulum Decreto : The Hague Erected it by the Burghermasters Order.*

*The Triumphal Arch in the outward Court,
at the Entrance of the Court Gate.*

THis Triumphal Arch was Erected by the Order of their High and Mighty Lordships, the Committee of the Council of *Holland* : It is of the Dorick Order, after the Italian manner, with three Passages, and the middle higher than the rest of the Building. It stands upon Eight Pillars of each side, supported by broad Pedestals, each whereof bears two Pillars : Over the middle Passage there is a Cupola of an Octogenal Figure, whereon upon a Pedestal stands the Statue of His Majesty on Horseback, as big as the Life, all richly gilt; two Prisoners lie by the Pedestal Chained with their Backs to it, done over with Copper : The whole Arch is Painted of a Free-Stone Colour; the whole intercolumniation of both sides, is beautified with Pictures drawn in white and black, with Histories of the Heroick and Illustrious Actions of this great Monarch. Over these Eight Pillars are placed Eight Figures of both Sexes, as big as the Life, of a Copper Colour. On that side which faces the Viver, is the Representation of a Victory at Sea, and

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a Neptune lying down with his Trident, with this Inscription, *Triumphet in Undis: Let him Triumph in the Waves.* Towards the Lane, Trophies of Victory by Land, with this Motto, *Attingat Solium Jovis: Let him reach to Jupiter's Throne.*

These Words are Written round the Cupola of this Building, *Pio, Felici, Inclyto, Triumphanti, Patriæ Patri Gulielmo III. Gubernatori P. C. J. P. Restauratori Belgii Fæderati, Liberatori Angliæ, Servatori Scotiæ, Pacificatori Hiberniæ, Reduci: To the Pious, Happy, Renowned William III. Triumphant, Father of his Country, Stadtholder and Restorer of the United Netherlands, Redeemer of England, Preserver of Scotland, Quieter of Ireland, now return'd home.*

On the Front, under the Images, towards the outer Court, there are Four Spaces, upon which are these Inscriptions.

In the First, *Post Maximas res Domi forisque Gestas, Arctissimo cum Principibus icto Fædere, Suorum Vindex, Defensor Oppressorum: After having done Glorious Things, at home and abroad, having made a most firm Alliance with other Princes, He is become the Avenger of His own Peoples Wrongs, and a Defender of the Oppressed.* Under this there is a Pannel, on which is a great Picture, in which several brave Men are described Fighting against a Dragon, with this Motto, *Uniti Fortius obstant: They make the firmer Resistance being United.*

In

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In the Second Space, *Mare Transvectus liberat Britanniam, & late Dominantibus Ornatus Sceptris, in Patriam publicâ cum Lætitia receptus est*: Crossing the Seas He delivered Britain, where being Honoured with Scepters of large extended Power, He is received again into his own Country with publick Joy. Underneath in the small Pannel, there is a Ballance, and in one Scale several Crowns, in the other a Sword, which outweighs the Crowns, with this Motto, *Præmia non Æquant*: The Rewards do not equal the Merit.

In the Third Space, *Lugente Patriâ, Mærente Europâ, Afflictâ Antiquissimâ Nassavio-rum Stirpe, Heroum, Imperatorum, Principum Fecundâ*: His Country Mourning, Europe Grieving, the most antient Family of Nassau, which was fruitful of Heroes, Emperors and Princes, Lamenting. And in the Pannel, there is described a burning Phoenix, with a young one arising out of her Ashes, and this Motto, *Præluceat Posthuma Proles*: His Posthumous Issue shines the brighter. This is designed for William the Second, who died without Issue, leaving the Princess Royal with Child of His Majesty.

In the Fourth Space, *Gulielmum, Posthumum, Britannorum, Arausionensium Tertium, Patriæ Spem, Reipublicæ Palladium*: William the Posthumous, the Third of Britain and Orange, His Countries Hope, the Palladium of the Commonwealth. His Birth is described upon the Picture,

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ature, and three Crowns with a Scepter upon the Pannel, with this Motto, *Tenues ornanant Diadematæ Cunæ: His tender Cradle adorns the Diadem.*

On that side towards the inner Court, there are on the Fronts four other Spaces.

In the First Space, there is this Inscription, *Fatum Europæ favens de Cælo dedit, futuram portendens, Majestatem, admodum Puerum, exemplar constituit.* A favourable Fate to Europe gave him from Heaven, and portending future Majesty, set Him for a pattern when he was yet very Young. Underneath His Education is described, with a young Eagle Soaring against the Sun Beams upon the Pannel, with this Motto, *Tener adversis enititur alis: Though Young he bears up against it with His Wings.*

In the Second Space, *Qui Juventute Strenuè Transactâ, Funestis jactatâ bellis ac dissidiis in tanto rerum discrimine: Who spent his Youth bravely, whilst it was tossed about by Bloody Wars and Discords, the publick being in such dangerous Circumstances.* Upon the Pannel there is a Castle standing upon a Hill, with a Pike by it, and two Lawrels springing out of it, with this Motto, *Contorta Triumphos portendit: When wreathed together it portends Triumphs.*

In the Third Space, *Nutantis Belgii, quâ Mari, quâ Terrâ, admotus in Pristinum Decus Gubernaculi, Gloriam, Aras & Focos asservit:*
He

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He being Restored to His Antient Dignity and Government, Defended the Religion and Properties of the tottering Low Countries both by Sea and Land: On the Pannel there is a Ship row'd by Men in Armour, with this Motto, *Alter erit Typhis: There shall be another Typhis.*

In the Fourth Space, *Meritis Famam Superantibus Trophæis, Principi Atavis Regibus Editæ Felicibus junctus Hymenæis:* His deserved Trophies out doing even Fame, He was happily joyned in Wedlock to a Princess descended from an Antient Race of Kings. The Picture represents Their Majesties Marriage; and there are also in the Pannel an Unicorn and a Lyon moving together; and the Unicorn Goaring of Serpents and Vipers, with this Motto, *Virusque Fugant, Viresque Repellunt:* They both drive away the Poison, and repel the Strength.

At the top, upon the Pedestal of the Kings Statue before, there are these Words, *Populi Salus: The Peoples Happiness.* And behind, *Procerum Decus: The Honour of the Nobility.*

Upon the great Cupola there are four distinct Histories Painted in four Pannels.

The First has this Motto, *Refert Saturnia Regna:* He brings back the Saturnian Reign.

The Second this, *Novos Orbes, nova Sceptra paramus:* We prepare new Worlds, and new Scepters.

The Third this, *Superare & parcere vestrum est:* It is your part to Conquer and to Spare.

The

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The Fourth this, *Cætera Transibunt : Other Things shall pass away.*

Over the small Arch on both sides, the Arms of *England* were placed, with their Supporters : Over the great Arch the Arms of *Holland* were placed, with two flying Images of Fame blowing of Trumpets.

A Description of the Fireworks, with their Representations.

IN the Canal behind the Court, upon a large Scaffold, there were very fine Fireworks prepared, which were Lighted the Evening after His Majesty entred the *Hague*.

In the middle was the Kings Cypher, with a Crown over it : On the sides stood two high Pyramids, a Lyon, a *Hercules*, and a Sun ; On each Corner of the Scaffold there were four Cases of Rockets, four of which were much larger then the rest, which represented the four Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, with the Arms of those Kingdoms : Round about there was

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Pallissado stuck with Rockets, some Orange colour, some white, some blew, placed alternately to the number of Three Hundred and Fifty.

They placed Fifteen Bulwarks round the Scaffold, on which they had mounted Cannon and Mortar pieces: Between which they had large Mortars made like Beehives and Pumps, which were charged with several sorts of Fireworks.

About half an hour after Six in the Evening, the Fireworks were Lighted: Just before Thirty pieces of Cannon that were planted upon the Wall of the Viver were discharged; then follow'd Twenty five Mortar shot on both sides of the Scaffold, and afterwards the Crown and Cypher, *WR.* which appeared like 350 Pearls shining in the Air.

About the Pallissadoes they had planted several Devices: Towards the States Chamber was one with these Words, *Triumphat semper Augustus: He Triumphs always August.* On each side of this there was one planted; One was, *Offensum metuunt Hostes: His Enemies Dread him when he is Offended.* The other, *Carum venerantur Amici: His Friends Worship Him who is so dear to them.* These shining very bright in the Air, made a very pleasant show.

Over the Cipher and Crown was a Ship toss'd about as in a Storm, with this Motto,
Ne

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Ne metuas, Cæsarem vebis: Fear not, thou carriest Cæsar. This also was visible in the Air.

When the Pyramids were Fired, they gave a lowd buzzing Noise, which was now and then Answered by the Mortars.

Then the Belgick Lyon, and the *Hercules*, play'd very wonderfully. *Hercules's* Arms were Expanded, firing with Eight several Pauses, to denote his Labours, which were.

1. *The Establishment of Religion and Liberty.*
2. *The securing the Tranquillity of Europe.*
3. *The Settlement of the Government upon a right Bottom.*
4. *The Preservation of the Common Interests of the People.*
5. *The Preservation of Unity amongst the Neighbouring Princes.*
6. *The clearing of the Sea, and the increasing of Trade.*
7. *The Advancement of the Glory of this State.*
8. *The concluding of a firm and lasting Peace.*

While the Fire play'd so finely, the Air was full of the crackling Noise, and the Buzzes of the several sorts of Fireworks, and they continued so very thick, that it did in a good measure dispel the Fog, which was then very thick. At times they lighted Water-Balls, Water-Candles, Water-Bullets, Water-Boats, Water-Morters, Rats and Dolphins in a Vessel upon the Canal, which sputtering and crackling upon the Water, gave an Entertainment so great, that several Ingenious Men, who understood these Matters, owned, that they had never seen any Thing like it. They

Entertainment at the Hague. 25

They kindled also some Hundreds of pitch Barrels set round the Scaffold, which encreased the light, whereby the other Works which play'd all the while, were discerned the better. It lasted till about Eight, and was ended with Twenty five Mortar-shot; after which the Cannon were several times discharged: The whole was done without any Mischance, save only the loss of one Gunner, who sweeping a Cannon, lost both his Hands, and died of his Wounds. When His Majesty came to Court, the Militia stood in order in the outer Court, before the Triumphal Arch, viz. Baron *Friesem's* Regiment of Foot, Baron *Heyde's* Regiment of Horse, who having discharged all together, went to the *Viverbergh* to give way to the Train Bands in Arms. Several of the Lords of the States were in the Council Chamber, to Countenance this publick Joy.

The Count *de Berka*, and the Heer *Colomma*, the Imperial and Spanish Ministers testified their Satisfaction by Illuminations before their Lodgings: Mijn Heer *Schuylenbergh* did the same at his own House upon the *Viverbergh* with Noble Illuminations, beautified with several Devices: As, *Regi Gulielmo Reduci: To King William returned again. Transitque ferique: He passes by and strikes. Imperat Augustus: Augustus Governs. Superat Cælestibus alis: He mounts with Heavenly Wings. Generosus ab Ortu: Noble from*

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from his Birth. These were to be seen some time after. Others also gave other instances of their Satisfaction, every Man after his own Fancy.

This was also graced with so vast a resort of People, as had never before been seen at the *Hague*: Some coming to see the Solemnity, others to see the King once more returned again, and Crowned with so much Honour.

The King well satisfied with all these their Demonstrations of Esteem and Reverence, immediately applied himself to Business; having first given Audiences of Congratulation to all the Colleges and Deputies of the Cities, and to some great Lords and publick Ministers.

The Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and two Princes of the House of *Anspach*, (who came two days before the publick Entry) were often with the King, and sometimes the Ministers of the other Allies joyned with them: It was said, That three Russians were sent from the French Court to cut off the King, and that there were particular Informations given in of their Persons.

February the 7th in the Afternoon the King went into the Assembly of the States General, and took his place as Stadtholder and Captain General; and made an Oration to them, to this purpose.

That

Entertainment at the Hague. 27

That when His Majesty was last in Council, be acquainted their High and Mightynesses with His Intention to go over into England with the Assistance which they were pleased to give Him, to deliver that Nation from their Impending Dangers, and which in part had befallen them: And that God Almighty had so far Blessed Him, as that He had brought His Affairs to a Happier Issue then at first He could possibly Wish for; for which Reason they offered Him the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland, which He accepted of, not out of any Ambition, (for He was not to be Corrupted with that, or Money) but only to preserve Religion and Liberty in those Kingdoms; and to be able to give the Allies a vigorous Assistance against the Power of France, which he had given before in a more particular manner, if the Affairs of Ireland had not diverted Him; which being now better settled than they were before, He was now come over, not only to take such Measures with their High and Mighty Lordships, as should be most for the advantage of the Confederates, but also to perform the Duty of Captain General; And that from His tenderest Years He had always a High Regard for that State, and should always be ready to give greater Proofs, if it were possible, how ready He should be to promote their Welfare, for which he would joyfully hazard His Life, if it might be a means to preserve the Liberty of Europe, and to encrease the Felicity of the United Provinces: And finally, He Recommended Himself to the

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good Wishes of their High and Mighty Lordships.

Hereupon the Lord President Thanked His Majesty in their Lordships Name, for the Honour which was done unto them by his appearing once more in Person amongst them: And he assured him, that they were highly sensible of those Obligations which he had Conferred upon them from time to time, by engaging in so great dangers so readily for their Sakes: And further, that they should always Thankfully Acknowledge how much He had done for them; wishing Him all Happiness in all His Undertakings, promising their Concurrence with His Majesty to the utmost, and that they should contribute whatever they were able, to advance the common Interest, and His Majesties Satisfaction.

He afterwards made a Speech to the States of *Holland*, and was answered much to the same purpose.

The Evening before the King visited the Princess of *Nassaw*, Lady to the Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friezeland*; as also the Princess *Radzevile*, and the Princess of *Saxe-Eysenach*. The next day the King Treated the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and several other Lords at the House in the Wood, and returned in the Evening again to the *Hague*.

The

Entertainment at the Hague. 29

The Ninth in the Morning the Heer Prielmeyer, the Envoy of the Elector of *Bavaria*, had Audience of His Majesty; he was Conducted from his Lodgings about Ten a Clock, by the Master of the Ceremonies, with some Coaches and Six Horses, and was received at the Stair-foot by the Swiss Guards placed in Order, and received by their Officer at the end of the Guard Room, and thence conducted through the Anti-Chamber into the Presence; where after he had paid the accustomed Reverences, he made a Harangue in French to this purpose.

That he was sent by the Elector his Master to Congratulate His Majesties happy Successes, and that his Master had begun his Journey as soon as ever he had heard that His Majesty had begun His; so that he expected him every Hour, to be ready upon the spot to assure His Majesty of his Readiness to serve the common Cause, and particularly to second those Glorious Undertakings, which His Majesty had so happily begun: And for his part, he only farther begg'd, That his Person might not be unacceptable.

To this the King replied, That he Thank'd his Electoral Highness. That he should always endeavour to promote the common Interest; and therefore would joyn with the Elector, and that He was Oblig'd to his Highness for this Trouble; and lastly, that his Person was very acceptable.

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Then the Envoy presented his Gentlemen to the King, who kissed his Hand ; and afterwards the Envoy was carried back in the same manner to his Lodgings as he was brought up.

Then the Envoys of *Mentz*, *Cologne*, *Munster* and *Hamburg*, had their publick Audiences, after whom came the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who had a private Audience of near two Hours.

The Duke Administrator of *Wirtenbergh*, with his Brother, who were there *incognito*, were admitted without Ceremonies.

Also the Deputies of the Cities and Countries, who were obliged to go home to give an account of their Affairs, had their Audience of *Congé* of His Majesty: And afterwards the Pensionary, Secretaries, and Deputies of the States of *Zealand*, had their Audiences, and Complemented the King.

The Count of *Erbagh* came from Prince *Waldeck*, and several Foreign Ministers from the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, the Duke of *Savoy* had their Audiences.

The 12th in the Evening Count *Winditsgratz*, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Imperial Majesty arrived, and had his Audience at Ten a Clock.

The 14th at Noon the King went into the Council of the States, and after some Affairs were dispatched, he went with the Lords Commissioners into the Assembly of their High

Entertainment at the Hague. 31

High and Mightynesses, where the State of the War for the Year 1691. was presented, which the Deputies were to send down to their respective Provinces; afterwards the King went to Court, and gave Audience to several Foreign Ministers and General Officers, and among the rest to General *Delwich*.

The 15th the King, with the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earls of *Portland* and *Devonshire*, with several other Noblemen, Dined with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*: The Elector received the King without, and Conducted him to the Dining-Room. The King went away at Four a Clock, and gave Audience afterwards to the Elector *Palatine's* Minister. Mr. *Berensdorff* came hither also from the Duke of *Zell*; and Mr. *Klenck* from the Duke of *Hanouer*, to Complement His Majesty in their Masters Names. Prince *Waldeck* came also to Court, and had Audience of the King immediately: And Mr. *Chamigagne* came from the Elector of *Treves*.

The 16th the Elector of *Bavaria* arriv'd, who acquainted the King of his arrival at Ten a Clock, by one of his Gentlemen; he Lodged in his Envoys House: Next Morning my Lord *Portland*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* went to Complement him. The Elector was met at the Entrance of the House. About five in the Evening he went privately to the King, and staid about an

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Hour and half; and the next day the King returned his Visit.

The 18th in the Evening, the Marquis de *Gastanaga*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands* arrived with a very splendid Equipage: As soon as he arriv'd he went to Court, and was Received with the Honour due to his Character, the Swiss Guards being placed in Ranks, with their Officer posted at the Head of them. He had a particular Audience of the King an Hour long, the Elector of *Bavaria* being by; the Swiss Guards appeared then in Arms, it being the first time that the Elector of *Bavaria* had appeared at Court publickly: The same day also the Elector of *Brandenburgh* had his Audience: Next Morning the Marquis de *Gastanaga* was at the Kings Rising, and then paid a Visit to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; the King was that day above two Hours in the Committee of the Council of State, and Dined with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*. at my Lord *Portland's*.

Mr. *Arnauld*, Preacher and Head of the *Vaudois*, who Commanded them so bravely against the French last Summer, came also to the *Hague*, and had an Audience of the King concerning their Affairs.

The 19th in the Afternoon the King went a Hawking near *Sorgvliet*, with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and several other Persons of great Quality: Next Morning he went a Hunting with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the

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the Marquis of *Gastanaga* near *Hounslaerdyke*, where they Dined, and came back again in the Evening to the *Hague*.

The 20th, the Prince of *Courland*, with another Prince of the House of *Holstein* arrived here.

The 21st, the Landtgrave of *Hesse* came hither with his Envoy, and several other Lords: He immediately went to Court, and staid some time with the King; and the next day he paid a Visit to the Electors of *Brandenburgh* and *Bavaria*. The Duke of *Zaltzbach* came also with General *Dautel*, as it's believed, to Complement the King in the Elector *Palatine's* Name.

The Congress was now often kept: *Colonna* the Spanish Envoy had a Conference on the 23d in the Morning with the Deputies of the States General, and afterwards assisted in the Congress; where was also the Count *Winditsgratz*, the Emperors Plenipotentiary; and the Count *de Berka*, and the Chevalier *Crampricht* the other Imperial Ministers were by, when he show'd his Credentials, and the States assured him, that he should have Audience with the usual Ceremonies in two or three days. The Counsellor *Mean*, who was sent by the Prince and Chapter of *Liege*, assisted also in the Congress, and the Emperors Minister, with most of the other Ministers waited upon his Majesty.

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This extraordinary Concourse has made the Court at the *Hague* so very Splendid, that it has out-done any thing else in any other Court of Christendom. Above 30 Sovereign Princes were there, besides Marquesses, Earls, Barons, and Gentlemen without Number. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marquis *de Gastanaga* kept publick Tables.

The 24th, about Ten in the Morning, the Count *de Winditsgratz* had publick Audience of the King, Conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies, with all the usual Solemnities: He Congratulated His Majesties happy Successes, and assured him that the Emperor his Master esteemed himself very much obliged to His Majesty, for that Care and Concern which he show'd for the common Cause; and he further added, that his Master look'd upon His Britannick Majesty, as the principal moving Cause upon whom every thing else depended, that might be for the advantage of the Confederacy.

The Elector of *Saxony's* Envoy had Audience of the King the same day.

The 25th in the Morning the King, with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse*, went to the great Church, where they heard a Sermon Preached by Mr. *Ulier*; who towards the latter end, said several moving Things to His Majesty. In the Afternoon, the King, with the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburgh*, and the Landgrave

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grave of *Hesse*, all four in a Coach, took three or four turns round the *Voorhout*, with the Glasses down upon the Kings side, who was received by the thronging Multitudes with all imaginable Demonstrations of Affection and Joy.

The 26th, the Count *de Prela Doria*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*; Count *d'Autel*, with the same Character from the Elector *Palatine*, had Audience of His Majesty, as had on the 27th the Sieur *Haxbuisen* from the Elector of *Saxony*.

March the 5th, the Earl of *Devonshire* Treated the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, the Landtgrave of *Hesse*, the Prince *Commercy*, and divers other Persons of Quality with great Magnificence, where His Majesty was pleased to Honour his Lordship with His Presence.

On the 11th the Duke of *Zell* arrived at the *Hague*, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttel* on the 14th.

During all this time the Congresses had been held almost every day, with great Secrecy, His Majesty always Honouring them with His Presence, when at last, the matters being fully Concerted, and all Things agreed upon to the mutual Satisfaction of all the Princes, this great Council broke up, and the Princes returned to their respective Homes, to put in execution the Designs here agreed upon, the good Effects whereof we doubt not but to see this Campagne, notwithstanding

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ing the unhappy accident of the loss of
Mons.

His Majesty having given Orders to all the Troops to be in a readiness to take the Field by the first of *April*, was pleased on the 16th to depart for *Loo*, being accompanied with the Duke of *Zell*, who Rid in the same Coach with Him, and lay that Night at the House of Monsieur *Zullestein*; where he was met by the Elector of *Bavaria*, who likewise accompanied His Majesty to *Loo*, where they arrived the next Evening, having been Complemented as they passed along with all Demonstrations of Respect and Affection, by the City of *Utrecht*, and the several Towns he pass'd through, and accompanied every where with the loud Acclamations of the People, who were almost overwhelm'd with Joy, at the extraordinary Honour they received by the Presence of this most illustrious Monarch.

But His Majesty had not been long there before he received the unwelcome Tidings of the Siege of *Mons*, an Express arriving at the *Hague* on the 16th in the Evening, that the French Troops had suddenly invested the Town of *Mons*, their Horse having taken Possession of all the Avenues on the 15th of *March*, and that the Foot were marching up with all Diligence.

The Prince of *Steenbussen*, and the Marquis *Bedmar*, being sent from the Governor
of

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of *Flanders*, arrived at the *Hague* the 17th, and after a short Conference with Prince *Waldeck*, went Post to *Loo*, to give His Majesty an account of the State of the Affair. Who being resolved Himself to Head the Army, in order to raise the Siege, returned to the *Hague*; from whence having dispatched Prince *Waldeck* with necessary Orders for *Flanders*, set forward Himself the 26th for *Brussels*; the Army in the mean time preparing with all imaginable diligence to Muster at *Hall*, whither His Majesty went on the 6th of *April*, intending to have marched the next day at the Head of the Army, which consisted of 30000 Foot and 16000 Horse, with a Train of Artillery of 71 pieces of Cannon and 14 Mortars. But the Carriages not being all come up, was obliged to defer His March for two or three days.

The French had all this time very vigourously attacked the Outworks of the Town, but were as vigourously repulsed by the Besieged, to the great loss of the Enemy, who paid dearly for what he gained; inso-much, that it was not doubted, but the Town would have been able to have held out till the Army came up to its Relief, but the French King (who was himself all the while at *St. Gislain*, near the Camp, the Dauphin Commanding in Chief) according to his old Methods, had found means of gaining a Party among the Burghers and Clergy in the Town,

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Town, who prevailing upon the rest, by the terrifying Destruction the Bombs and Cannon made in their Houses, and persuading them that by a timely Surrender of the Town they might obtain Honourable Conditions, made them basely desert the publick Good, and altogether unexpectedly, even to the French themselves, on the 8th of *April*, beat a Parley, and sent out three Officers, as Hostages for three French Officers, who immediately entered the Town, to Treat upon Articles of Surrender; the Governor the Prince *de Bergue* oppos'd the Surrender, and refus'd to deliver the Gate to the French as the Burghers had agreed, endeavouring to dissuade them from this their Resolution, alledging he could still hold out till the Relief came; but all would not do, the Burghers were resolved, and they being stronger than the Garison, who were all employed in the Outworks, the Honourable Governor was forced to submit, and about Midnight the Capitulation was Signed on both sides; and the next day *April* the 9th, a Gate of the Town was deliver'd up to the French Guards; and on the 10th, the Garison marched out, being about 4000 Foot and 400 Horse, with Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, six pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, &c. and were conducted to *Tubiese*, a few Miles from *Mons* towards *Brussels*.

The King having received this surprizing News, just as he was ready to march to their Relief,

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Relief, was forced to alter his Measures ; and understanding that the French King had separated his Troops , and dispos'd 'em into Garisons ; and that he with the Dauphin, &c. were return'd to *Verſailles*, broke up the Camp, and having ſent Reinforcements to *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Namur*, and the other Frontier Garisons, went to *Bruffels* ; and from thence to the *Hague*, where he was pleaſed to Honour the Duke of *Zell* (who was likewiſe return'd thither from the Camp) with the Noble Order of the Garter, who was inveſted with the Garter and George by the King Himſelf, aſſiſted by the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Ormond*, and the Earl of *Devonſhire* : This was perform'd privately in the Kings Bed-Chamber the 18th of *April* : And the next day, *Garter King at Arms* preſented to his Highneſs the reſt of the Enſigns, with the whole Habit and Ornaments of the Order, which his Highneſs having Received, was pleaſed to make a very Noble Preſent to the King at Arms, and to all the Retinue he had brought with him upon this Occaſion.

April the 22d, His Maſteſty having taken leave of the States General, and been Complimented by them, with all the Expreſſions of ſincere Affection , took Shipping in the *Maefe* in order to his Return for *England*, and the Wind being fair, the next Morning made the Engliſh Shore ; and that Evening, viz. *April* the 13th, 1691. O. S. about Eight

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Eight of the Clock landed at *Whitehall*, having been Saluted by the Fleet, as he passed along with all their Guns, and the repeated Huzza's of the Seamen, who Demonstrated the most extraordinary Joy imaginable ; and by the Guns of the Forts of *Tilbury*, *Gravesend*, and the Tower ; also by the Ships that lay in the River ; and the Joyful Acclamations of the People, who crowded in great Numbers upon the Shore, and in Boats, to see His Majesty, and express their Joy upon his happy Return, continually Repeating,

*God Save King William and Queen Mary,
and Prosper their Arms by Sea and Land.*

Thus have we finished our short Journal of His Majesties Voyage into *Holland*, wherein we have been as particular as was convenient, and as brief as possible ; we have all along carefully avoided all manner of Reflections and Animadversions of our own, and given only a true Relation of the matter of Fact as it occur'd ; wherein if we have the good Fortune to please the Reader, we have our End.

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